

## The National View

**Congress Spends \$2,350,000,000.**—From out the maze of confusing terms and conflicting charges, it is now possible to give the correct figures showing the amount of public money which the session of Congress just drawing to a close has spent. It is \$2,347,127,639, or in more intelligible terms 2,347 million dollars. This is the total to date of the money which this session has "appropriated" plus that which it has authorized to be expended, but the bills for which will not come in until after the close of the next fiscal year. The total appropriations amount to \$1,710,482,722. To this figure must be added "authorization" for which appropriations are not made but for which Congress has obligated itself to make appropriations, of \$636,643,97. The total "appropriations" of the last Republican Congress (two sessions) amounted to \$2,954,099,000. The appropriations of this Congress (two sessions) will total at least \$2,400,000,000. The increase in the appropriations due to preparedness is \$390,000,000, which leaves an increase of \$200,000,000 of actual appropriations over last session to be accounted for entirely by what Senator Smoot has termed "unequaled extravagance combined with inefficiency unsurpassed." The Democratic platform contains two pertinent statements. One reads: "We denounce the profligate waste of money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation through the lavish appropriations of Republican Congresses, which have kept taxes high and reduced the purchasing power of the people's toil. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which betrays a democratic government and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people."

The other reads: "Our pledges are made to be kept while in office as well as to be relief upon during the campaign."

The Democratic managers have been sending distress messages to Washington, begging their leaders in Congress to try to make some better fiscal showing. The above figures and quotations show the reason why.

**Hard to Please.**—When Mr. Hughes was exposing the gross abuse of civil service reform by the Wilson administration, its shameless spoils mongering, etc., the Democratic managers were severely criticized by him because his speeches were "destructive and not constructive." Having disposed, for the time being, of one phase of Democratic incompetence, Mr. Hughes has now been discussing the tariff. In one address in California, for instance, he said: "I do propose that we shall have a constructive tariff policy which will foster, not cripple; which will build up, not destroy; which will count American achievement to be honorable and not something to be reduced; which will set the United States ahead, worthy of competing in this economic struggle with any nation on earth." And from the West comes the news that Mr. Hughes' tariff speeches are "most enthusiastically received." And yet the Democratic managers are not satisfied. They declared today that Hughes was "talking the worn tariff twaddle." Reports from Maine indicate that Republican votes are being made there by the discussion of the tariff and of a true Americanism which will make an American proud of his flag anywhere in the world—even in Mexico. And the Democratic managers insist that the Republican speakers are making "spread eagle" speeches. In fact, the disgust expressed at Democratic headquarters is so pronounced that

one is led to suspect that the Democratic managers would fire every Republican speaker, including Mr. Hughes, if they had the firing power.

**Infantile Paralysis.**—The scourge which has already cost the lives of nearly 2,000 New York children and partially paralyzed thousands of others, seems to be under control. Probably the most valuable discovery which has resulted from it is that the common house fly is the chief carrier of the contagion.

**Unduly Suspicious.**—According to reports from Washington the president and his advisers are indignant because the union labor men who are conducting the railway negotiations have let it leak out that they are skeptical of Mr. Wilson's sincerity, that they regard his professed friendliness to labor with some measure of suspicion. Possibly they should not have let their skepticism leak out, but it is not surprising that they should be skeptical and suspicious in view of what Dr. Wilson has himself said about labor and labor unions. Said Dr. Wilson on June 13, 1909, in a public address: "You know what the usual standard of the employer is in everyday life. It is to give as little as he may for his wages. Labor is standardized by the trades unions, and this is the standard to which it is made to conform. No one is suffered to do more than the average workman can do, in some trades and handicrafts no one is suffered to do more than the least skillful of his fellows can do within the hours allotted to a day's labor, and no one may work out of hours at all, or volunteer anything beyond the minimum. I need not point out how economically disastrous such a regulation of labor is. It is so unprofitable to the employer that in some trades it will presently not be worth while to attempt anything at

all. He had better stop altogether than operate at an inevitable and invariable loss." And on March 13, 1907, Woodrow Wilson said, in a public speech: "We speak too exclusively of the capitalist class. There is another, as formidable an enemy to equality and freedom of opportunity as it is, and that is the class formed by the labor organizations and leaders of the country."

**Women Support Hughes.**—The National Woman's Republican Association is organizing women of all classes and interests to work for Republican principles and for Hughes, "because they stand for progress and prosperity." They urge women to support the Republican party "because it stands for preparedness, not only military but industrial; for adequate protection, the means whereby permanent prosperity can be assured; for economy in administration, because both the Republican candidates stand for nationalism." Mrs. Helen Varick Boswell, president of the association, says: "We are urging women to support the Republican party and its presidential candidates also because both stand for nationalism. At a time in our history when, more than ever, sectionalism needs to be guarded against, we must have a leader and a party which speak and act in no uncertain terms for unified America, a national outlook, a balanced government, and a nationalized policy. We want women to see the importance of a national point of view."

"Women in business realize uncertainty is fatal to the spirit of all enterprise and that it reacts upon every man and woman employed. We feel that if women as a whole realized the value of a protective policy they would give their time and their enthusiasm to the party that stands for it. We are out to educate women to see the value of it."

"We urge the support of all Republican women who wish to help to achieve for this country a national administration which will insure prosperous, healthy American homes, real prosperity and preparedness, and a contented citizenship."



THE USUAL WAY.

"I give my wife half my salary every week to spend on the house-keeping and herself."

"And what do you do with the other half of your salary?"

"Oh my wife borrows that."

treaty will be a series of identical arrangements is not, however, general. At least no other republic has yet asked for an adjustment in accordance with the spirit of the most favored nations clause. Nor does the commercial union of the future receive much credence. It is well known that the stable products of every one of these republics are very similar. Uruguay, for example, sends fish and poultry to this republic, which in turn, sends to Uruguay hides, fish, poultry, etc., but naturally in lesser quantities, the disparity between the populations being considerably in favor of Argentina.

Chile exports wine to Argentina. Although the champagne countries of this republic, Mendoza and San Juan are separated from the sister republic only by the Andes, the trans-Andine railway connecting them. Brazil sends yerba mate (Paraguayan tea), competing in the Argentine market with Argentine. Paraguayan, Uruguayan and Chilean articles of the same order. Coffee is, of course, sugar, tobacco and manioc, receiving in return practically the same goods. Free trade between these countries would prove a great mutual saving in the matter of custom house officials' salaries at all events. This consideration is deemed fatal to the realization of the scheme.

Also worthy of note is the treaty of peace and arbitration with Spain, signed on the ninth of July, the date upon which a hundred years before, the Argentine republic declared all political and economical relations with the mother country broken, non-existent, null and void. The Spanish declaration was, on the following day raised to the dignity of an embassy, the United States and Spain being the only two countries thus represented before the Argentine government. Naturally the Argentine legation in Madrid will soon experience an identical augmentation of dignity, and thus the last vestige of the old quarrel will have disappeared. What Spain failed to maintain by force of arms it certainly bids fair to accomplish by more peaceful means, for daily the influence of Spain augments in Argentina, the war having done much to annihil, temporarily at least, Italian competition. The number of Spaniards resident in the

## Business Congress is To Be Held at Norfolk

Commercial Men of the Southern States Will Meet at That Seaport in December.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—The eighth annual convention of the Southern Commercial Congress will be held in Norfolk, Va., December 11-14. The theme will be "The Changed Outlook," resulting from the European war. Economic, agricultural, military, government, financial and commercial subjects will be discussed in the interpretation of the relation of the United States to international reconstruction. Representative business and professional leaders, economists and statesmen from this country and abroad will be brought to the platform.

With the close of the European war acute problems will confront the United States. A basic purpose of the Norfolk congress will be to evolve a plan of action with which to meet the new order and the changed conditions. Various national and international entities will be called to meet in Norfolk, coincident with the eighth congress, including the fourth annual convention of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Southern Commercial Congress, the second annual meeting of the House of Southern Governors, the American Commission on Agricultural Organization, the National Association of Commissioners of Agriculture, and the Southern Commercial Secretaries' Association.

The port of Norfolk, including Old Point, Portsmouth and Newport News, will be interpreted as a type of the commercial possibilities of Atlantic harbors in the extension of American trade. The municipal docks of Norfolk, and the piers to be constructed by the Norfolk and Western Railway Company at a cost of \$2,000,000, will

be an important exhibit of the congress. The exports alone through the port of Norfolk in the last year have quintupled, increasing from \$25,000,000 to \$125,000,000.

Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, has accepted an invitation to deliver one of the principal addresses before the congress, and has ordered the mobilization of the Atlantic fleet in Hampton Roads to participate in a great naval review, to be followed by a military parade in Norfolk to be participated in by officers and men from the battleships. The presence of the fleet in Norfolk harbor for official participation will add unique features, social and governmental, that will make the congress a brilliant affair.

Senator Duncan H. Fletcher, who will preside over the sessions of the congress, will present his report as the representative of the congress on the International Highway Commission. Senator Fletcher has recently returned from Latin America where he joined actively with Secretary McAdoo in establishing closer commercial and financial ties with the Latin countries. The report of William A. Reid, who has just returned from a six months tour of Latin America, will also be presented.

The congress has not only been active in building up commercial relations with countries of the western hemisphere, but has established definite ties with the Orient. The Hon. David S. Rose, former mayor of Milwaukee, has spent the last six months in China, and will deliver an address in Norfolk interpreting the opportunities of the South and the nation in the building up of reciprocal trade relations with the republic of China. The Southern Commercial Congress has inspired two important commissions that have visited the Orient during the last year.

## NEW COMMERCIAL TREATY RATIFIED

Between Argentina and Paraguay Provides for Free Trade in Material Produce.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.) BUENOS AIRES, August 28.—During the recent centenary celebration a new commercial treaty between Argentina and Paraguay was ratified. Though the transaction may be considered of little importance from the economic point of view, since the present interchange of commodities between the countries is relatively unimportant, its probable significance is great for it may mark what some believe will be the orientation of the new Latin republics toward a future Zollverein or customs union.

The treaty provides for free trade in natural produce for a period of ten years. For manufactured articles these facilities are withheld until five years after the ratification. This

clause was inserted in the interests of small manufacturers.

**Rise in Sentiment.**—The treaty had its rise in sentiment. Ever since the war between Paraguay and the Allies (Argentine, Brazil and Uruguay), the vanquished have had to struggle against adverse circumstances. The manhood of Paraguay was literally wiped out of existence before the Allies were able to impose peace. The country was, in fact, financially and completely ruined. Civil war succeeded war, and, with very brief intervals, political commotions and military revolts have been maintained ever since. Though at peace for six years and well governed, the situation in Paraguay is still precarious to a degree, the paper currency having depreciated to an almost incredible extent its purchasing power is practically nil. Fluctuations are so frequent that speculation on the rate of exchange has been a veritable gamble, as it was in Argentina before the monetary problem was solved fifteen years ago when the paper unit was given a definite gold basis. It is hoped that the treaty will give the Paraguayan dollar a certain degree of stability and consequently an enhanced value. This is one of the material advantages which local financiers foresee. Another important one is that smuggling will be discouraged and finally stopped. This traffic has hitherto constituted a serious problem, for the frontiers are so vast, and so accessible, that no proper vigilance could be established along their sparsely populated subtropical, and unhealthy extensions.

The manufactured articles exported to Paraguay from Argentina are: saddlery, candles, matches, sugar, furniture, shoes, etc. Paraguayan exports to Argentina are fruit, vegetables, yerba mate, (Paraguayan tea), timber, lace and conserves, the value of which in 1915, aggregated \$2,257,887 gold, against imports from Argentina valued at \$1,550,316 gold.

The belief that the results of the

## Peace—



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CERTAIN-TEED Roofing is made in rolls; also in slate-surfaced shingles. There is a type of CERTAIN-TEED for every kind of building, with flat or pitched roof, from the largest skyscraper down to the smallest residence or out-building.

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republic is larger than generally believed. There is little or nothing to distinguish them from the Argentines proper. As a community they have their own clubs and interests, but in other respects they mingle freely in the social and commercial life of the republic in which they hold an immense stake. The recent treaty, above all the courteous and timely concession to Argentine sentiment and

"amour propre" have done much to enhance the already very close relations between the two countries.

### FIDUCIARY NOTICE OF PROOF OF CLAIMS.

Upon request of I. R. Hoffman, trustee, by virtue of an assignment dated the 6th day of June, 1916, notice is hereby given to you and each of you that I have set the 7th day of September, 1916, beginning at nine o'clock a. m. of that day, and fix the

place in my office in the Union National Bank building, Clarksburg, Harrison county, West Virginia, for the hearing and receiving all proof of debts against the estate of the said Charles Clifford, according to Section 13 of Chapter 57 of the Code of West Virginia, at which time and place you are notified to appear with such evidence of claims as may be used relative to the settlement of claims against the estate aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 25th day of July, 1916.

RAT L. STROTHER,  
Commissioner of Accounts for Harrison



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regularly for a week and see if it does not make a blessed difference in your skin. In severe cases a little Resinol Ointment should also be used. Resinol Soap helps to make red, rough hands and arms soft and white, and to keep the hair healthy and free from dandruff. Contains no free alkali.

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McCall's Patterns For September

THE D. M. OGDEN CO.

McCall's Patterns For September

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Our buyers have just returned from the New York market where for the past ten days a complete stock of new merchandise has been collected. These goods are now arriving, and we want to say to our friends that we will be able to show this coming season a most wonderful line.

We want to call attention here especially to our line of floor coverings, drapery materials, and curtain laces. Never have we shown such a wonderful collection. This line of rugs and curtain material have been bought for months, for this season's business, because we must place orders in advance on these lines to insure deliveries, and get the right prices. We have merchandise on hand that we could not get today at any price, and we can take care of our trade as well as any other store in the country. We want you to come in now and let us show you this line of rugs, because we have such beautiful patterns, that you will readily agree with us "Whittalls" is the only line to buy. Then when you see the rugs, you will be so enthusiastic about them, you will want to finish the job by looking over the draperies and curtain laces. Remember too, we have the best line of wall paper in Clarksburg, and that it is a pleasure to us to show you through and give you advice about decorating your home.

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